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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned ey must in all cases send elemps for that purpose.

## The Beer Test in Politics.

nage his canvass?

the notion which prevails in the fair peror's veracity. forough of Brooklyn; else why is it | We ourselves have no intention of

We recollect a minister of Trin- pretty quickly. ty Church who never refused a cocktail re dinner and invariably wound up Canada's Liberal Party and the repast by smoking a large black rar. That good man would never do innocent pastime of golf!

ship for England.

to be in essentials correct.

thing necessarily incompatible. Each Government. violent they are the more likely is a born and shortsighted indifference of upon this single feature of the public reaction, equally genuine and equally the United States. camorous for expression, to supervene. The matter has recently been made the first utterance with the second.

His reticence on the former point con- beyond question that without the pref- the attention of all civilized mankind.

Great Britain at the hands of an insig-declaration to the same effect: nificant Power. At the time when he nanimous feeling which Mr. GLAD-DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... see Liberals throughout the South African DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ........ 70 war. He also probably took for granted British products more acceptable to their cus-All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay. England possessed a giant's strength, has tended in two ways to bring this about. It resently have perceived it to be an inconsiderate and unstatesmanlike act, damaged the influence of British Liberals, whose pro-Boer sentiments began iltions are on sale at Klosque 12, near, to be viewed by the mass of their countrymen as traitorous.

judicious expression of chivalrous feelquestion. It is an indisputable fact that when a deputation of Boers, elated Governor Hughes narrowly escaped came to Europe in the expectation of nan meeting in Brooklyn the other States an acknowledgment of their inoof of the fact that he is not opposed gard to another statement, namely, arrived late," says the Brooklyn South Africa a proposed coalition of tunities. so that he was not subjected to Continental Powers against England was repudiated by Germany, it should now. The project may have been adduces specific authority, namely, a relations with the Dominion. lish and might well be criticised as a telegram despatched by him at the and trivial performance unworthy time to Queen VICTORIA, which he savs own men and our sensible German will be found in the archives of Windns: but is the drinking of a glass sor Castle. In one detail, however, the of beer so perilous to the prospects of Emperor's memory seems to have ndidate that he must needs shun a played bim false, for the coalition was st at which that beverage is served proposed not by Russia and France at he may injure his chances of elec- jointly but by Russia, and was retion if he drinks it, and so must refuse jected by France as well as by Germany. It even if he wants it in order not to Touching still another averment, namely, that a carefully devised plan of cam-If this state of things really exists paign, substantially identical with that solitics has come to a pretty pass in this successfully carried out by the British god land of ours. If a man cannot in South Africa, was sent by him to rink a glass of beer without injuring London early in 1900, he simply states candidacy, and if by declining to do that the document in question will be so he assumes a virtue though he hath it found among the Windsor papers. a candidate for elective office in While such first hand evidence is availhe State of New York occupies a piti- able it is not only impertinent but idle ful position indeed. Yet this seems to for English critics to impeach the Em-

med fortunate there that Governor doing any such thing. We lend as we HUGBES escaped the beer test at the began, by saying that we believe Emperor WILLIAM to be a thoroughly hon-Are we not getting into the habit of est but very impulsive man, whose imng a little too much of our public pulses may vary widely and at times

United States.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S request duris friends of the Republican Governor ity to do so. For the third time since to watch any demonstration except one New York frightened by a glass of its victory in 1896 the Liberal party has of such vital interest as would result in and when even the sunny and been sustained by the vote of the peo- the complete suspension of all ordinary sweet natured TAFT, one of the manli- ple. Full returns are not yet at hand, occupations. To it or to some thorest of men, has felt constrained to speak but it is known that the majority is large, oughfare like it the paraders should be last House.

Originally the Liberal party made its Emperor William's Professed Friend- appeal to the country as a free trade or "tariff for revenue only" party in The interview between Emperor opposition to the Conservative pro- the New York Academy of Medicine WILLIAM and "a representative English- gramme adopted in 1879 and known as by a distinguished physician upon "The man" which was published on October the "National Policy," really a policy Economic Value of a National Depart-28 by the London Telegraph and by THE of protection. When the Liberals came Sun well deserves the lively interest into power in 1896 it was deemed neither attract widespread attention to a subwhich it has aroused in England and prudent nor expedient to make any ject of great interest to the people of but not for Mr. Lilley, Republican candidate for Governor. There is no denying the "National Policy" of While the rights guaranteed to the ever, there is a confusion of dates, tective system, the "National Policy" of While the rights guaranteed to the so that what we have apparently is a the Conservatives, was continued and States by the Constitution may not report not only of a conversation which has since been considerably extended. permit the direct interference of the arred in England in December, During the operation of that policy 1997, but also of a conversation or cor- Canada has thrived as never before, and of the Department of Health of any respondence which took place very the Liberals now take unto themselves State, the general welfare demands a lately, since it refers to Germany's de- large credit for a system which they closer and more cordial cooperation never before been witnessed in Connectinand for the recognition of MULAI really took from their opponents and for between the health departments of cut politics. HAPID as Sultan of Morocco, a demand which they abandoned their own syswhich was not made until the end of tem. Mr. LAURIER and Mr. FIELDING, August of this year. It is the former the Minister of Finance, were wise conversation to which we shall here enough to throw consistency overboard confine ourselves, inasmuch as it is this and to carry their party along with the poliution of the waterways, many of which the Berlin Foreign Office avers current and favorable winds. Their wisdom has brought honor to them, States. In the districts of the West some way a little national whitewash might Let us begin by saying that we be- credit to their party and good fortune ieve the Emperor William II. to be a to the Dominion. The declaration of are sparsely settled, the problem of the man at once impulsive and sincere. In. last Monday is that the Canadians water supply is as yet net so urgent, ment of the White House, deliberately middle impulsiveness and sincerity there is see no reason for a change in their but in certain parts of the East, where

impulse may be deep and earnest so One phase of the Liberal administra- the narrow valleys and along the courses onges it lasts, and the expression of it tion has recently attracted special at- of streams, the results of river pollution therefore will be sincere; and yet two tention. Reciprocity with the United are already causing alarm. succeeding impulses may be inconsist- States was strongly urged by the Libernt with each other. This is as true als until 1891. The obstacles encouna whole people as it is of an individual. tered caused a loss of interest and a demonstrated that in the dry season Robertson. Seven or eight months before our Dec-lessened activity. The continued in- the entire water supply of one river aration of Independence on July 4, difference and opposition on the Ameri- in Pennsylvania passed successively 176, the vast majority of England's can side resulted in a material change through the water pipes and sewers of cts on the North American main- in the Liberal attitude. Soon after the three different municipalities before it and who spoke and acted upon senti- election of 1896 Sir WILFRID and his as- left that State to be used for drinking it were shouting for continued con- sociates took up the question of a preftion with the mother country, which erential tariff rate on certain specified ofthin two-thirds of a year they were to imports from Great Britain and from epudiate. We have no doubt that most British colonies, and a tariff preference sand miles of river and of typhoid." of them were sincere at both conjunc- of 121/2 per cent. was given to Great tures. So with Emperor WILLIAM. He Britain in 1897. This was increased to how effective their local sanitary laws in the habit of giving way to his feel- 25 per cent. in 1898 and to 33 1-3 per may be, have no control over the citiings, so far as utterance is concerned, cent. in 1900. Later legislation has with a spontaneity and entirety in which granted increased advantages. The lew statesmen venture to indulge. Un- so-called British preferential is disquestionably the feelings are genuine tinctly a Liberal policy, and its successat the time; but the more intense and ful operation is due largely to the stub-

Naturally outsiders, if themselves in- the subject of controversy. The July cooperation? ested in the subject on one side or number of the Edinburgh Review come the other, find it difficult to reconcile tained an article disputing an assertion made by Lord MILNER, who holds that Emperor WILLIAM himself in the the Canadian preference has been of letter which we published on October 28 value to Great Britain and to Canada. makes no attempt to reconcile the tele- Lord MILNER replies in the Nineteenth gram to President KRUGER expressing Century for October. Notwithstanding pathy for the Boer cause with the the fact that Canadian imports from the quent endeavors to promote Eng- United States are very much larger

capable of wishing, deliberately and unquestionably right. The Toronto ventable. persistently, to see the humiliation of Globe of October 26 contains an editorial

"Every day increases the benefits which the probably animated by the same mag- people. It has advertised the Dominion as a diseases and accidents befalling man-STONE had evinced in 1885 and which and as a consequence British goods are rapidly was shared by the majority of British displacing the more filmsy products of the United States. In many lines the merchants who formerly handled American goods are finding the that as compared with the Transvaal tomers in style, quality and price. The preference but for that very reason held it tyran- has lowered the price of British products, thus nous to "use it like a giant." It was, in giving a direct inducement to purchasers. It other words, a good impulse which has also brought the Canadian market more prompted the Kaiser's act, but he must prominently to the attention of British export. are American rather than British, but our policy for it put him, a foreign and presumably of a material tariff preference has convinced the neutral sovereign, in a position of un- British producers of the wisdom of entering upon

This attitude of the Canadian Liberal this country has sought to drive too commendatory comment. the meeting was preceded by a dependence they failed even to obtain hard a bargain. Therefore, while Canset. It had been planned to offer an interview with Emperor WILLIAM ada stands third on our list of custom-Governor a glass of beer at this and that consequently their whole ers, it buys from England under a prefof merchandise that it would buy here beer drinking. Fortunately the Gov- that at the height of the struggle in under a fair exchange of tariff oppor-

The next President of the United at why "fortunately" we should like be observed that Emperor WILLIAM taking a broad and liberal view of our

## An Unnecessary Nuisance.

that has become a fixture for the Saturday before election day. The refusal would be set down to partisan will be a cause of annoyance to thoulower end of Manhattan.

traffic was a matter of serious moment civilized world must be grateful. in the financial district. Yet the cortège was insignificant in numbers and the time required for it to pass through city should not be closed or given over hours.

In Riverside Drive the city has a for them.

## The Health of the Nation.

The address made last evening before ment of Public Health" cannot fail to

Federal Government in the management the various States with each other and with the Federal Government. .

we need only refer to the widespread which run through two or more different and middle West, which comparatively the population is already crowded into

At a meeting of scientists held in this city within the current year it was water has been characterized as "a thou-

The citizens of one State, no matter zens of another State, and must of necessity use the water supply which comes to them from a polluted source. If the Constitution cannot be so amended that a national law can be brought to bear health problem, is it not possible to bring about an intelligent and active

Taking this single disease of typhoid fever; 20,000 lives are sacrificed every year in the United States, while at least 209,000 recover after suffering from the ravages of a malady which causes a loss of from forty to ninety days in their capacity as producers. If every citizen in Bloomington, Illinois; Lexington, Kentucky, or Fort Worth, Texas, should subjugation of the Transvaal. than imports from Great Britain, it is die in a single year, it would attract

veys the implication that preposter- erential imports from this country yet in our own country we seemingly ously wild deductions were drawn from would be larger than they are and pay no heed to this annual destruction that hasty telegram and that no man in imports from Great Britain would be of an equal number of persons who die his senses should have supposed him materially decreased. Lord MILINER is from a disease which is entirely pre-

What is true of typhoid is in large measure true in waging a successful warfare against consumption, which sent that precipitate despatch he was British preference is conferring on the Canadian kills every year more than all the other market worthy of the attention of the exporters, kind. Consumption can never be eradicomes effective.

## The Cradle of Colonel Tapp,

Always hitherto incredulous of any honor or distinction for North Carolina, voluntarily accords to that State the renown of having been the birthplace demands. It must be admitted that our tastes the Presidency of the recently created Liberal Party." Up to this time the News and Courier

has consistently frowned upon North Carolina's every bid for fame. It has contemptuously treated the Andrew party is not to be construed as one of ridicule the idea of the Mecklenburg commercial unfriendliness toward the Declaration. It is true that a Charlotte United States. It is merely the legiti- photographer one day caught Deacon That Emperor William afterward mate fruit of our own folly. There is HEMPHILL and Elder CALDWELL standtried to atone for an indiscreet and in- no question of Sir WILFRID's absolute ing together on an iron plate inscribed sincerity in his recent assertion of his as the location of the Mecklenburg ing we are not in the least inclined to readiness at any time to enter into recip- defiance and uttered it by way of evireadiness at any with the United States dence, but this was afterward exposed "on a reasonable basis," nor is there as a trick by the Charleston paper and by the telegram to President KRUGER, room to doubt the correctness of his rejected in its character as testimony. statement that the failure of all reci- This relaxation in respect of Colonel subjected to the beer test at a obtaining from several Continental procity proposals is due to the fact that SID TAPP, however, loudly calls for We all know Colonel TAPP, of course

Long years he has resided in Georgia. Like Colonel JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, er "in order to furnish irrefutable project fell to the ground. With re-erential tariff millions of dollars worth the Hon. DINK BOTTS and other great men whom Georgia has gathered to her bosom, he has nevertheless shed lustre on the State of his adoption and we outsiders have identified him therewith. States can do much for his country by The Charlotte Observer does not pounce upon the News and Courier's admission with the ardor we expected. It recognizes Colonel SID's "unique personality and literary genius" but does not accept Probably no Tammany administration him as a Tar Heel with the enthusiasm would dare to refuse a permit for the the occasion calls for. On the conparade of Republicans up Broadway trary, it asks for proof and resolutely withholds its raptures.

Into this amiable controversy we shall not venture to intrude. As between politics. Yet the parade of to-morrow the opulent overtures of the News and Courier and the bashful hesitation of sands of citizens, of loss to some, and the Charlotte Observer we maintain a a nuisance generally to all who are modest reserve. But Colonel SID TAPP called for business or pleasure into the was born somewhere; if not in Georgia or in North Carolina then somewhere At the time of the transfer of CLIN- else. Our esteemed contemporaries TON'S body from Washington to its may settle it between them. At least final resting place the interruption of he is on earth, and for that much all the

The anonymous gentleman from Nairobi upon whose cabled statement the New the streets was but a small fraction of York Times rests its astonishing belief in that which will be occupied by to-mor- the existence of tigers in Africa mistook row's marchers. It was demonstrated the animal. The beasts he saw rushing then that the congested streets of the up to the railroad track and sniffing the rails over which the Hon. THEODORE to extraordinary purposes in business ROOSEVELT will shortly pass were not tigers but specimens of the fiercely striped but mild eyed and bow legged Hippomagnificent avenue for parades, one much to the cat as to the ass and the ox. which can be used without serious in- We beg leave to assure the Times that the for a candidate in these days, when we ing the Canadian campaign was that he terruption to business traffic, and on African tiger has been exterminated. If seen the Vice-President of the be allowed to finish his work. By the which may comfortably assemble as we are not mistaken the few remaind States bowled over by a cocktail, vote of last Monday he has full author- many sightseers as are likely to gather ing African tigers were abolished years for that great public service received from Queen VICTORIA his plain but proud title of The Abolitionist. Our polite and accurate contemporary will find in its own columns of Sunday last an account of the pologetically of his indulgence in the although somewhat less than that of the sent. Lower Manhattan is not the place ignoble attempt of EDWARD VII. to crowd JOHN BROWN'S body out of the place of sepulture to which VICTORIA originally assigned the great Abolitionist's mortal remains.

Trying to Use Taft to Boister Lilley.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Taft meeting yesterday in New Haven was an impressively vigorous and satisfactory demonstration for Mr. William H. Taft, over the complete failure of their cunningly devised scheme to make capital for Mr Lilley out of this great "Taft day." They expected at least a quasi-indorsement, but they got nothing either from Mr. Taft or any other speaker at the meeting. It was the snub colossal, the like of which has

That Mr. Taft was brought into this State to bolster up the tottering fortunes of the Fyler machine and Mr. Lilley is no secret. As a necessity for this cooperation Think of it! This tired man was taken from vital and pressing work elsewhere into a State perfectly safe for him by a plurality estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 merely on the chance and with the hope that in fall upon Mr. Lilley. The same fate befell this scheme that happened when Mr. Lilley, in his astempt to prove he had the indorse

Roosevelt on an entirely different matter. Could party selfishness and party blindness and stupidity go any further than this forced Taft visit? The Republican electorate of this State stands ready on Tuesday next to defeat the selfish oligarchy that has so long dictated how it should think and vote by casting its ballots for Taft and Robertson. TAFT REPUBLICAN. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., October 27.

Solution of the Suffragette's Perplexities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe I have a plan which will make the suffragettes purposes by other cities along the Ohio banks women may on following certain prescribed River. No wonder that this body of laws become men women and thereby obtain laws become men women and thereby obtain rights and a status similar to men. All that is necessary for them to do to acquire this high position is properly to proclaim their intention to remain unmarried, and for this simple act they may wear men's clothes, work in the field with men, carry guns and take part in family feuds. If such a plan were followed in this country it is obvious that women could be allowed to yote with-out seriously interfering with the rights of men. I would suggest that President Roosevelt at an carly day call a meeting of the Governors of all the States, to be held at Washington, for the purpose of formulating a similar law for each State, following the ideas of the law that prevails in Albania. The law, to my mind, should be something like this: That each female on arriving at the age of 21 years may obtain the privilege of voting and acquire all the rights that a male does on arriving at that age by declaring her intention forever to remain single.

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr. NEW YORK, October 28.

The Passing of the Clown. "The Boston Hereid has abandoned its compplement."

And so farewell! You've lost your wor A little while, and you will pass away! Tawdry in color, vulgar in design. In wit and humor-well-not superfit se never let us hear that clown's refrain

-"Here we are again!"

THE BENNETT WILL CASE. Further Remarks on Human Nature e the Bryan Variety.

Mr TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Purrington's caustic remarks on Mr. Bry-an's acts as draftsman-executor-legates of the Bennett will in THE SUN of October 26 are the not unnatural result of a clear minded lawyer's analysis of the gift to Mr cluded "his heirs, if I survive him," and had no connection with professional services cated until interstate cooperation be-to Mr. Bennett or to the estate. The re-marks would apply even if Mr. Bryan receiving the money had decided to use it for his political propaganda.

Most of the testimony which Mr. Bryan wanted to offer has not reached the public was excluded by the courts. In the Probate Court, however, he delivered him the Charleston News and Courier now self fully, and the references to his testiverbatim stenographic report. It there appears that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Beunett ers, causing them to study and satisfy its special of Colonel SID C. TAPP, candidate for drafted the will together at Mr. Bryan's home at Lincoln and that Mr. Benne that time paid Mr. Bryan \$300 in cash for

his professional services. What was Mr. Bryan's judgment on the morality of his own conduct? that he applied the commonly effective test-"Should I like this to become known?" -for in the letter to Mrs. Bennett pre-Jackson proposition and enveloped in pared by Mr. Bryan and the testator we

> I have sent a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Bryan, and it is my desire that no one, excepting you and Mr. Bryan himself shall know of this letter and bequest. For this reason I will the letter in a sealed envelope and direct that it shall be opened only by you and read by you

From Mr. Bryan's testimony it appears that Mr. Bennett wished to make a direct gift to him of \$50,000 in the will, but that he himself urged upon Mr. Bennett the advantage of having the gift made in such a way that Mr. Bryan's name should not appear. It must be borne in mind throughout that Mr. Bryan with Mr. Bennett's assistance was the draftsman of the letter.

Mr. Bryan, then, directed Mrs. Bennett pay the \$50,000 to himself or to his heirs. He assisted in arranging the gift, but he alone prepared the ceremony by which he thought its impropriety might successfully be disguised. Immediately after Mr. Bennett's death he began to turn the question of keep Mrs. Bennett in a frame of mind where this question would not be raised wrote the

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1908.

DEAR MRS. BENNETT: \* \* When you as ustee pay to me the \$50,000 mentioned in the lill \* \* \* I shall pay (the inheritance tax. DEAR MRS. BENNETT: \* \* Ac.) . . the balance of my \$25,000 after paying the (axes, &c., I shall invest in 3 per cent. Government bonds. These bonds I shall hold, but in case you need the interest I shall pay the live, if you need the interest that long, provided that the payment above mentioned shall cease necessary for me to use the interest in support of my family. This agreement is made by me voluntarily and is not in any way attached to the principal of the sum so invested and does not apply to the \$25,000 which according to the sealed the children. In paying you this interest I desire interest thus conditionally promised. As those bonds are at a premium of about 7 or 8 per cent. now and will be payable in about five years, I shall withhold from the interest a sum which invested would be sufficient to return the said pre nium, otherwise the principal would be reduce

The significance of Mr. Bryan's reference "my \$25,000" will appear later. This

That the \$25,000 for Mrs. Bryan and the children Mr. Bryan will at all hazards keep. As to Mr. Bryan's own \$25,000, he will compromise with Mrs. Bennett: In form he offers her 3 per cent. on the money for life; in fact the offer, being voluntary, is revoca-ble at any time—indeed, Mr. Bryan suggests that his health may require him to revoke it in order to do his duty to his family. adequately provided for, and he therefore suggests a method in which financial assistance may be rendered.

meaning of a sinking fund and provides one at Mrs. Bennett's expense. He will buy United States 3 per cent. bonds-the safest security he can get for the protection of his principal. As these are at a premium of 7 or 8 per cent. and mature in five years, there will be a loss of half of the interes received during that period, so that Mrs. Bennett's income will be reduced to 1½ per

Mrs. Bennett's gratitude did not rise to the magnanimity of this offer, and her osition called forth the next letter from Mr. Bryan as follows:

MY DRAR MRS. BENNETT: . . I have not yet recovered from my surprise at the course taken by your counsel, your sleee and yourself in regard to the money left you fit trust. From the conduct of your attorney I am satisfied that, is fully grown and in full bloom, bearing being one of the Gold Democrats who left us in an offensive variegated flower, promising 1896 and not at all in sympathy with the politi-1896 and not at all in sympathy with the political views of your husband and myself, he is willing to defeat Mr. Bennett's purpose if it can be done, no matter how plainly that purpose is set forth.

\* I am satisfied that your action is due to the persuasion of a lawyer unfriendly to the political views of Mr. Bennett and myself and to the persuasion of relatives whose disappointment has made them indifferent to the wishes of their benefactor. • • • I

told you that I would not against your wishes accept the sum intended for me personally, but knowing that he gave to his relatives all that knowing that he gave to his relatives all that he thought he ought to, I am not yet willing that they shall defect his purpose if I can help it, and they shall defect his purpose if I can help it, and I am not willing that they shall put in my place an roluminous vocabulary and a plausible egoistic rhythm that moulds absurd irraductions who will go into office pledged to try to These "relatives" casually referred to by

sister and his half brother. Mr. Bryan's first position then was that (as is made clear by a letter referred to) his wife and his children would in any event keep their \$25,000. As to his own \$25,000 he would have the principal. Mrs. Bennet would have interest terminable at his please ure, amounting to 1% per cent. for the first five years.

At the probate trial Mr. Bryan was will-ing to offer Mrs. Bennett a little better bargain and upon the witness stand on Octo-ber 21, 1903, said to Mrs. Bennett's counsel: I think if you will refresh your memory yo will remember that I told you, so far as the part coming to me was concerned, the \$25,000, that I would not accept it without Mrs. Bennet's consent. I reserved the decision in regard to the rest of it: and I now say in regard to the rest of it: that it will not be accepted without Mrs. Bennett's consent.

Mr. Bryan then declared his willingnes to file a written paper embodying his oral offer, but at the suggestion of the Court postponed his decision until he could con-suit his counsel. The next day, having consulted counsel. Mr. Bryan altered his offer, but made a new one of which; the gist was that he would not accept anything Bennett's consent; but if she would not give this consent, then he would without her consent take it and distribute it "as a per-

Still another position for Mr. Bryan was possible, and that he took in the Commo one month later, November 20, 1903: No secret was made of Mr. Bennett's deck

to give Mr. Bryan \$50,000. This gift was made in a way that practically forbade refusal to accept

After the Supreme Court of Connecticut and declined to receive the Bryan-Bennett etter as part of Mr. Bennett's will Mr. Bryan returned to the charge upon that Sto.000 legacy with his genial vigor, which knows no defeat nor fatigue nor modesty. This second suit is known as Bryan vs. Bigelow, reported in 77 Conn. Rep., p. 604. Here again it appears that the long to Mrs. Bennett was drafted by Mr. and Mr. Bennett together at Lincoln.

new letters from Mr. Bennett were produced PREVENTION OF MINING EX-

by Mr. Bryan from his portfolio:

New York, May 22, 1800.

My Dear Mr. Bryan: I enclose a duplicate letter, which I have placed in a scaled envelope, with instructions that it shall be opened by Mrs. Hennett and read by her when alone. I have stated therein the reasons for the provisions made for you, and I sincerely hope you will accept the sum of \$50,000 for yourself. Give \$10,000 to your wife and invest \$10,000 for the benefit of your three children, giving \$6,000 to each, whenever you think it wise to turn the money ever to them.

If for any reason you decline to receive the entire sum, or any part thereof, I shall trust you to distribute the same according to your judgment among educational and charitable institutions. Sincerely yours.

Mr. Bryan testified that this letter, like

Mr. Bryan testified that this letter, like the one to Mrs. Bennett, was prepared by himself and Mr. Bennett at Lincoln with the understanding that the drafts of New York in order that he might write them from that place apart from Mr. Bryan's

We see, then, that even the Bryan-Bennett letter to Mrs. Bennett suggesting that Mr. Bryan might refuse the \$50,000 gift for his own benefit was a disguise; it was the intention that \$25,000 should be kept by Mr. Bryan and \$28,000 used for his wife and children, and these are the two sums referred to by Mr. Bryan in his letter of September 5, 1903, and in his testimony as "my \$25,000" and "their \$25,000." As this was the arrangement from the outset, the alternative suggested in the letters was sham or was Mr. Bryan's preparation of an escape for himself from future adverse criticism. On the same day Mr. Bennett made a similar confidence to Mrs. Bryan as follows:

NEW YORK, May 23, 1900. DEAR MRS. BRYAN: Enclosed you will find copy of letter left with will for Mrs. Bennett; also letter to Mr. Bryan. It affords me a vast ame of pleasure and satisfaction to make this pro-vision for you, Mr. Bryan and the children. My will is deposited in one of the "Merchants Safe Deposit Co." boxes, located in the "Woo Exchange," on West Broadway, New York city Mr. Sloan, my partner, has a box there, in which he keeps his private papers, &c. • • With much regard, I am sincerely yours,

tion was that Mrs. Bennett ought to accept the \$50,000 under the will and turn it over to him, and he averred that Mr. Beanet during his lifetime informed his wife of nett's death he began to turn the question of the contents of the will in this respect and propriety over in his mind and in order to of his desire in the matter. During the trial counsel for Mrs. Bennett and the other residuary legatees states that if counsel for Mr. Bryan desired to call Mrs. Bennett as a witness as to whether she had been informed during her husband's life-time of the contents of the twelfth section of the will they would not object to the in-troduction of the evidence. She was not called, but Mr. Bryan himself testified that so far as he knew Mrs. Bennett had

never known anything about the matter. The Court again solemnly considered the subject, decided that the will drawn by Mr. Bryan and his legal contentions were unsound and instructed him that the residu-ary legatees under the will were entitled to the money-for their own benefit.

Two observations remain. It is usually in questionable taste for a lawyer to be the advocate in his own cause-especially when he is legates, executor, draftsman of the will and letter writer for the testator. Mr. Bryan, however, added to those protean capacities that of professional advocate of his own cause: the printed record shows that among the counsel for him appeared "William J. Bryan of Nebraska." In other ney of the estate should be given to himself as legatee. The appellation of gentleman is never to be

There is one point of law which the Connecticut court can never be called to pass the general rule that an attorney drawing a will in his own favor where the sum given to him has no relation to professional serit is safe to say, his own unsupported testi-mony will not do away with the presumpthe technical presumption of fraud into a legal conclusion. Lawyers know the moral unsoundness back of Mr. Bryan's bad law; but in the bland ignorance of professional ethics which characterizes Mr. Bryan there (as in economics, finance and affairs of government; this knowledge he apparently

government, this will never possess.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND.

A Nevada Study of Bryanism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bryan-

nothing but wormy, stunted fruit.
Other suckers are shooting up and new ones can be expected to sprout, but at present Bryanism alone threatens the life of they offered a regiment to the Confederacy the parent. A careful dissection shows a on the same terms. As a rule they did deviation from the normal texture due to not intermarry with the whites. They did insufficiency of nutrient sap. The most not want to. In extreme cases the place insufficiency of nutrient sap. The most noteworthy abnormality is a monstrous overgrowth of the speech centre in the gray matter of the cortex. This growth is at the expense of other important faculties,

So luxuriant is the growth that experts who without hesitancy demanded its com-plete elimination in 1896 and 1900 are to-day at the last moment brought in its shadow Not that it has grown more consistent, but more consistently inconsistent. RENO, Nev., October 23. T. P. Tyson.

The Swerds of the Brigade. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: Dowling en ex-British soldier and one of the many glor an ex-British soldier and one of the many glori-ders of Irish arms in the service of France, prates of "the swords of the brigade" at Fontenoy; a missishe, as every Irishman should be aware, Latty's command shows it: Marches contre les ennemis de la France et les votres; ne tirez que quand vous aures la pointe de vos bayonnestes its leur ventes. (March sentes the sentes de la contre les sur leur ventre. (March sgainst the enemies of France and of yourselves, without firing until you have the points of your bayonets upon their

bellies.)
Like Davis, he seems to think that the "Eing's Own" was cavalry, and it is high time too the truth was told of the "bursting charges."
This is it raw.

J. Donan. AVENUE DE NAPOLEON, Paris, October 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The following appears in the Norwalk Hour of October 28: "Owing to the overcrowded condition of our columns a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week."
Truly wonderful is the power of the press, but though there may be reason in postponing death until after election, why sidetrack the unborn! NORWALK, Conn., October 28.

> Consolations of an Egotist. I like it when it rains
> In solid chunks of wet.
> As though the skies would weep

I like it when it shines All joyously and bright, When radiant the earth Is bathed in golden light. A cympathetic state The Brilliant outlook sho

When the Secretary of the Interior instructed our Geological Survey to make investigations looking to the prevention of those mining explosions that have cost so dear in human life for several years he also invited three foreign mining experts, Messrs. Watteyne of Belgium, Meissner of Germany and Desborough of England, to come to this country and study our mining conditions. The expense was covered by the Congress appropriation.

PLOSIONS.

This foreign committee, after visiting our principal coal mining districts and examining the representative mines, has made a report which it is believed will aid Congress and the State Governments to provide legislation that will insure more careful operation of coal mines. The report has been published by the Survey as Bulletin 309.

The recommendations of these gentlemen deal technically and in detail with such topics as the selection of explosives. carrying explosives into mines, their use in mines, keeping the mine roadways clear of rubbish, wetting the coal dust, precautions for mines containing gas and against miscellaneous accidents, the use of electricity, mining supervision and inspection, and the training of foremen, inspectors, &c.

This report is preliminary to the investigations which the technological branch of the Geological Survey is now conducting. It shows the vital importance of studying, both in a scientific and a practical spirit, the conditions under which more than half a million coal miners are daily risking their lives.

These experts also were greatly impressed with another phase of the industry of which we have recently heard from authoritative writers in our country. This is the large and permanent loss of coal in many of our mining operations. They say that the competition among the operators and the effort to produce cheap coal has often led to the mining of only that part of the coal that may be brought to the surface most easily and cheaply, leaving underground, in such condition as to be permanently lost, a considerable percentage of the total possible product. They describe the more efficient mining methods by which this loss may be prevented.

MUSCULAR WORDS.

The Origin of "Frazzle" and the "Hurrah Patch" in Florida. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1

notice a communication in THE SUN as to the word "frazzle." On my first trip South I heard it and soon learned to use it; a good serviceable word that certainly should be and it seems is in the dictionary. One's skirts become "frazzled" in walking over ground. One returns from an all day rough expedition "worn to a frazzle." The small boy hears his mother, in extreme cases, threaten to "wear him to a frazzle"; and the mother has been known to add, "and kinship of the word seems to be to "fraise, a fringe, a defence of pointed stakes"; "fraised, fortified with fraise" (Webster) words, the executor argued as counsel that The usual application of "frazzle" here is to cloth that is worn in points; as on the

I wonder if any one can tell me why the "scrub" which surrounds the towns here is known to the natives as the "hurrah or "spanked": they are "switched." small boy is not threatened with a slipper

to him has no relation to professional service is affected by a presumption of the existence of undue influence. Ordinarily, it is safe to say, his own unsupported testities affected by a presumption of the word "hurrah" applied to a dense growth of bushes in a novel by William Gilmore Simms, but have never it elsewhere in print. If any one can give some information about it I shall be sure glad." PORT ORANGE, Florida, October 25.

The Here With a Little African Bloc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The attempt to construct a problem play out of some slight infusion of negro blood in a hero-or heroine-is condemned to failure in advance. There is nothing in it. These infusions have been known in the South-I know nothing about the and their results have reached high places, even the Congress of the United States, with the good will and the contributory respect of the very purest Anglo-Saxon

It all depends. There were free negroes ism is a sucker growth from the root of American politics. It was pruned back in 1896 and again in 1900. It was ignored in 1806, but subsequently took on renewed vigor under changing conditions and now is fully grown and in full bloom, bearing an offensive variegated flower, promising number was much greater than you imag-They organized, armed, equ and paid a battalion that fought with Jackson at Chalmette, and many years later system suited them well enough. In a large majority of cases they went to Europe. France is full of their descendants now Most of this class, in fact, deserted Louisi-

ana during the carpetbag regime.
On the other hand, the "octoroon" of slave origin is a negligible quantity. She for they are usually females—clings to her class and is never heard of afterward. It s not the taint of negro blood, it is the taint of slavery that makes the difference and adjusts the social status. The free "octoroons" are remote and unattainable. The others do not count. To attempt to make these latter participants in a tragedy absurd. To introduce the former is mpossible. LOUISIANIAN.

WASHINGTON, October 28.

New York News in Philadelphia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It became necessary in the course of human events for me to pass a few days in Philadelphia. This afternoon thiling away the hours, I read with much inter est a despatch from New York in an evening paper. Apparently, as Hugh Wynne might have remarked, it came via packet: "The profit on this loan to the bank was \$30, 500, he said, and was duly credited to the bank's

sebi reserveptialweqoligbinq"

Now, I rather like the "sebireserve," but quoting Mr. Bret Harie's Mr. Skaggs, pertikerly dam ne if I can see how the bank got \$30,500 mu

WILMINGTON, October 27. Two Mysteries.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Why is it that the average man clerk in the store calls you "brother" or "dack," and why do waitresses at unch counters preface their remarks in speaking tubes by the word "Listen!" or is this only true of PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Luxury in Chicago. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Chicago is nuch superior in table manners to Boston, for there he rich are said to put a small sliver bellows at each plate so that a guest can cool his soup with-

ut blowing on it.

Carlisle, Pa., October 28. Trebly D'd. Knicker-What are the issues? Bocker-The demagogue, the demigod and the

Professor Goldwin Smith in the North American Professor Goldwin Smills in the North American Review for November has a notable article on party government. The Rev. Dr. Aked and Mrs. Harper deal with the woman question, Dr. Heffenger discusses medical fees, and Mr. Gifferd Pinchot warns against the waste of natural renurces. There are articles on the decrease of opulation in France, on the organization of the catholic Church, on the election of Senators by the people, on Ireland, on British government, on Matthew Arnold and on good English.